

# The Effect of Time to detect and prevent the Vampire Attacks in WSN

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**Abstract** - Wireless sensor network is a communication network across the sensors nodes. A sensor node collects information about the physical environment. In this paper, we focus on the Vampire Attack in Wireless Sensor Network. The vampire attack is the resource depletion Attack at network layer to reducing the battery power of the node. In this paper of Vampire Attack we focus on Carousel attack and Stretch attacks, in which we mainly save the energy. Our proposed scheme aims to detecting the malicious attackers and then preventing them from taking part in the communication process. An algorithm is proposed to detect and prevent such attacks from draining energy of the nodes. The performance of the network has been analyzed on the basis of packet delivery ratio, throughput, and energy consumption.

**Key Words:** Wireless Sensor Network, Vampire Attack, Carousel Attack, Stretch Attack, Packet Delivery Ratio, Throughput.

## 1.INTRODUCTION

Sensor networks are highly distributed networks of small, lightweight wireless nodes, deployed in large numbers to monitor the environment or system to measure the physical parameters such as temperature, pressure, or relative humidity.

Wireless sensor networks have become a growing area of research and development due to the tremendous number of applications that can greatly benefit from such systems and has led to the development of tiny, cheap, disposable and self-contained battery powered computers, known as sensor nodes or “motes”, which can accept input from an attached sensor, process this input data and transmit the results wirelessly to the transit network. In wireless sensor networks, the nodes operate on batteries which die out soon quickly. The wireless nature of communication makes them susceptible to various kinds of attacks. The attackers may attack the network with an intention of disrupting the services of the network.

## 1.1 VAMPIRE ATTACK

The vampire attack is the resource depletion attacks because that attack the network features like power, bandwidth, and energy consumption and the routing depletion attacks usually only affect the routing path. These attacks are known as “Vampire attacks” because they drain the battery power from the nodes. They do not affect a single node they take their time attack one by one and disrupt the entire system. Mainly there are two types of vampire attacks, carousel attack and stretch attack.

1. Carousel attack As shown in Fig.1, in this attack, an adversary sends a packet with a route which is the series of loops, such that the same node shows in the route many times. It increases the route length beyond the number of nodes in the network, which is limited by the number of allowed entries in the source route.

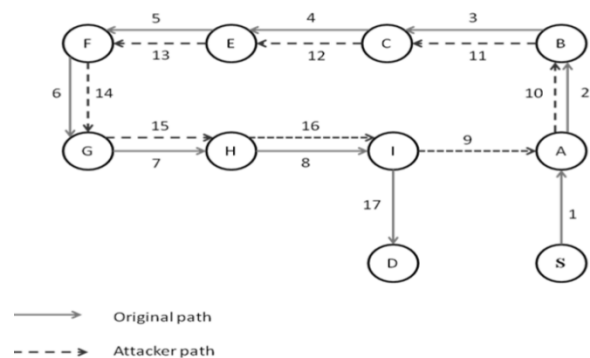


Fig.1 Carousel attack

2. Stretch attack As shown in Fig.2, in stretch attack, attacked node constructs artificially long source path. Because of that packets traverse more number of nodes in network than optimal number of nodes. The original route is S → J → D, which affecting four nodes including itself, but the attacked node selects a longer route i.e. S → A → B → C → E → F → G → H → I → J → D, and make packet to traverse through more nodes in the network. These routes cause nodes that do not consist in the original route to consume energy by forwarding packets.

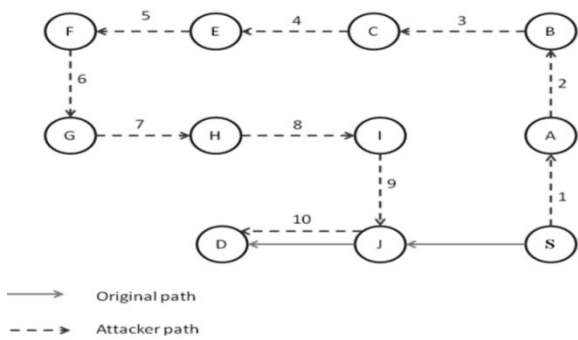


Fig. 2 Stretch attack

## 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

In 2015 Ameer A. Patel, Sunil J. Soni [1] Authors proposed the method prevents the draining of life from network nodes in wireless sensor networks. This paper works on the threshold energy of node. The problem of vampire attack can be reduced to some extent. The main purpose of this paper use some routing protocols for energy draining.

In 2014 GayaThri Deyi, Nanda Kumar, Varalakshmi [2] Author's use reference point imparting mechanism (RPIM) to represent data gathering technique in order to minimize the energy consumption and end to end delay in wireless sensor network. This technique used to minimize the frequent energy drain among the sensor nodes for increasing lifetime of the network. In this paper the end to end delay is reduced by 84.42%.

In 2014 P.T. Kalaivaani, A.Rajeswari, [3] Author's purposed a scheme, Gang attack based energy efficiency scheme to achieve reliability, high en-routing filtering probability for better energy ,workload, meantime, minimized delay at a given time interval. This paper focus on minimize the energy wastage and reduce the false data injection at sink node which drops the packets at node level and in the sink level.

In 2015 G. Escudero Andreu ,K.G.Kyriakopoulos, F.J. Aparicio-Navarro and D.J. Parish, D. Santoro, M. Vadursi [4] focus on the problem of identifying virtual jamming attacks on IEEE 802.11 networks and give solution based on DS theory for detecting NAV attacks.

In 2015 Abdullah Akbar, S. Mahaboob Basha, Syed Abdul Sattar [5] Author's propose a scheme, a novel scheme based on Hellinger distance to detect low-rate and multi-attribute DDos attacks. The SIP load balancer to fight against DDos and detect DDos attacks by using load balancing features.

In 2015 Lina R.Deshmukh, A. D. Potgantwar [6] Author's use routing protocols for vampire attacks to completely deactivate ad hoc wireless sensor networks by reducing battery life of nodes. The authors discuss a new proof-of concept protocol for many type of attacks. This protocol

reduced the damage caused at the time of packet forwarding by Vampires.

In 2014 Bi Jiana, E Xu [7] This paper proposed a ARMA-based traffic attack detection protocol and linear prediction technique for energy saving to protect sensor nodes from traffic attack. The author's use different monitoring schemes for different kinds of nodes.

In 2014 Su Man Nam, Tae Ho Cho [8] This paper focus on genetic algorithm-based PVFS to select effective verification CHs before transmitting the reports from a source CH in wireless sensor networks. This technique save energy approximate 10%.

In 2014 Quentin MONNET, Lynda MOKDAD, Jalel BENTHMAN [9] Author's use the *cNodes* in clustered wireless sensor networks to monitor traffic of the nodes and to detect denial of service attacks and also provide a better load balancing in the cluster. This paper focus on energy balancing method to detect denial of service attacks in wireless sensor networks.

In 2014 E.Mariyappan, Mr.C.Balakrishnan [10] This paper presented a sensor network encryption protocol such as routing table and network address for each node dynamically using technique to maintain the network availability and forward a packet from sources to destination through intermediate node for preventing the power draining of sensor node even in the face of vampire attacks.

In 2014 Mrs. R.Abirami, Mrs.G.Premalatha [11] Author's use routing protocols to permanently disable ad-hoc wireless sensor networks by depleting nodes battery power. This paper also defined Vampire attacks of resource consumption attacks in wireless sensor networks. The author propose Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (IGRP) where router used to exchange routing data within an independent system.

In 2013 Eugene Y. Vasserman and Nicholas Hopper [12] Author's use the routing protocol for permanently disable ad hoc wireless sensor networks. This paper also include a proof-of-concept protocol that focus on the damage caused by Vampires during the packet forwarding phase.

In 2013 Roshan Singh Sachan, Mohammad Wazid [13] Author proposed a novel Cluster Based Intrusion Detection and Prevention Technique for misdirection attack. The authors use this technique for calculated the network parameters in wireless sensor networks.

## 3. RESULTS

In a proposed work, we detect and prevent the Vampire Attack based on time using two parameters namely Packet Delivery Ratio and Throughput. Following are the screen shots of the related work.



Fig.1 Creation of nodes and sending route request message to their neighbours



Fig. 4 Packet Delivery Ratio

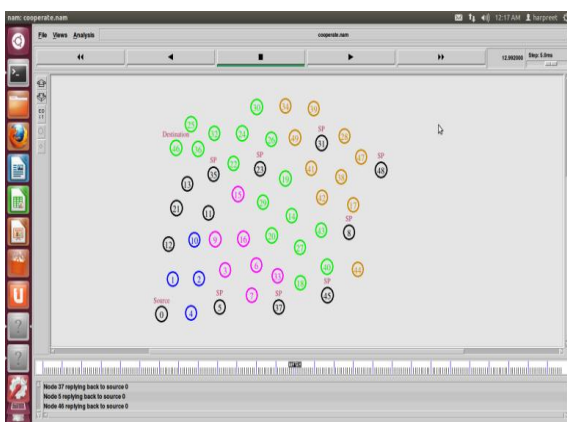


Fig2. Carousel and Stretch path reply back to source

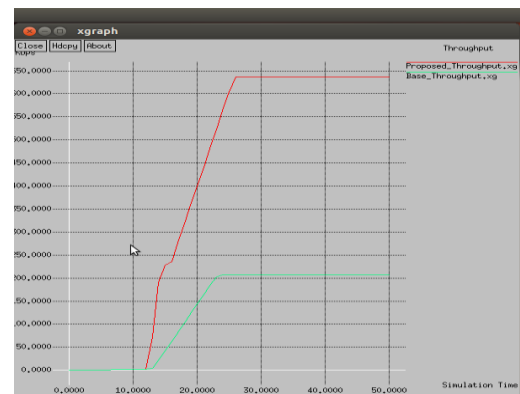


Fig. 5 Throughput

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In this paper, the proposed scheme relies on the time taken by the packets to reach the destination node to detect the attack. This does not require any extra amount of energy being consumed by the nodes. The other two parameters namely packet delivery ratio and throughput showed the value of 0.98 and 636 Kbps for the proposed scheme, for the existing scheme the values were found at 0.62 and 206 Kbps. Thus it can be concluded that time based detection of the vampire attack is efficient than energy based detection since the performance of the network had increased. In future however the proposed scheme can be analyzed against multiple attacker nodes in the network. Also the cryptographic measure can be added along with proposed scheme to make it more secure.

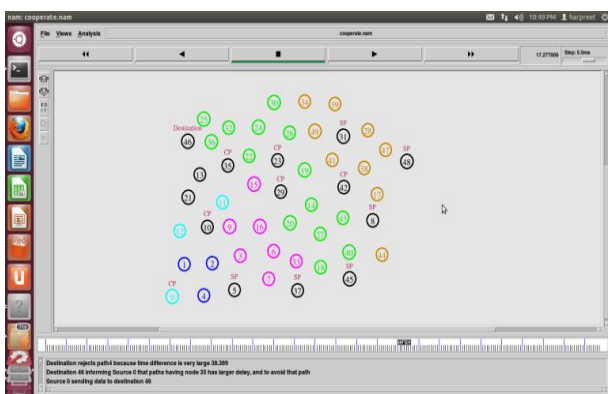


Fig. 3 Data send to destination

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